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1. [] the Revolutionary Military Council decided to train large numbers of aeronautical engineers and technical personnel in order to speed up the creation of a Chinese Communist Air Force. The responsibility for this training program was assigned to the Engineering Department of the Chinese Communist Air Force Command, which was to be assisted by the Ministry of Education. The aeronautical engineering training organizations already established by the Engineering Department of the Air Force Command in several of the major military regions were not included in a meeting called jointly by the Engineering Department and the Ministry of Education for the heads of aeronautical engineering schools in the various Chinese universities. At this meeting instructions were given to the heads of the various aeronautical engineering schools concerning the program of training aeronautical engineers.
2. The program included two separate projects, one short term and the other a permanent program. The short term project had the objective of training 1,000 engineers by the end of 1951; the permanent project had the objective of training 1,200 advanced aeronautical engineers by 1954. The Engineering Department of the Air Force Command was to train 400 students directly under the short term project. The remainder was to be trained by the aeronautical engineering schools of various universities.
3. The best personnel and equipment in the aeronautical engineering schools of various universities was to be concentrated for the establishment of an aeronautical engineering academy as the most advanced aeronautical engineering institute in China. The aeronautical engineering schools of various universities were to be reallocated or merged so that there would be one first class aeronautical engineering school in each administrative region. This school would then serve

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as a model for others which might be established in the same region. The educational policy of aeronautical engineering schools was to be reformulated to eliminate entirely past errors which resulted from divorcing learning from experience. Curricula of the aeronautical engineering schools was to be changed so that the instruction would meet all present and future requirements.

4. The aeronautical engineering schools in the various universities were to keep in constant contact with the Air Force Headquarters in the major military regions where they were located. In addition, they were to present a periodic report of the progress of their training and to make suggestions for improving it.
5. The initial decisions made at this meeting as a result of the discussions were as follows:
 - a. The Aeronautical Engineering School of the Industrial College of Harbin should be expanded to form the Aeronautical Engineering Academy, or a new school should be established in Peiping.
 - b. In the East China Region, Chiao Tung University, Shanghai; Nanking University; Chekiang University, Hangzhou and Shanghai, and Amoy University, collectively, will have either two or three aeronautical engineering schools.
 - c. In the Southwest Region, the Southwest Industrial-Technical Academy, the University of Yunnan and Szechuan University, collectively, will have a school.
 - d. In the North China Region a school of aeronautical engineering should be established in one of the better equipped universities.
 - e. In the Northwest Region, the Aeronautical Engineering School of the Northwest Agricultural and Technological School, Lanchow, should be expanded and improved and another aeronautical engineering school should be established in Sinkiang.
 - f. In the Central South China Region one aeronautical engineering school should be established in one of the better equipped universities.

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6. The Air Force, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, selected 16 graduates from the 1951 aeronautical engineering departments of various universities to receive political indoctrination in Peiping. They were to leave in [] for advanced aeronautical training in the USSR.

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7. A School of Aeronautical Engineering was to be established in Peiping. The Department of Aeronautical Engineering of Tsinghua University was to be the nucleus for this school, and the Aeronautical Engineering Departments of the East China University, the North China University and the Northeast University were to be merged with it.
8. A total of 600 students were to be selected during 1951 for admission to aeronautical engineering departments of all Chinese universities, with 120 of these to be admitted to the School of Aeronautical Engineering.
9. The curricula of all aeronautical engineering departments were to stress training of personnel for the building up of the aeronautical industry in China. Subjects to be emphasized were:
 - a. Aerodynamics, with emphasis on external design of aircraft.
 - b. Aircraft Construction, with emphasis on stresses and designing of various parts of the aircraft to meet these stresses.

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- c. Aviation Power, with emphasis on engine design and design of other propelling mechanisms.
 - d. Aircraft Instruments, with emphasis on design of instruments and electronic devices.
10. The Chinese Communists invited seven Soviet aeronautical specialists to serve as professors in the School of Aeronautical Engineering, and in various departments of aeronautical engineering in Chinese universities. Four of these Soviet experts had already arrived in Peiping [REDACTED] 25X1

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